

# THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

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## THE EXAMINER.

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### TERMS.

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### PAUL SEYMOUR.

#### JOHN RANDOLPH'S CASE.

Dr. Parrish's Deposition.

Joseph Parrish, of the city of Philadelphia, Doctor of Medicine, aged 55 years or thereabouts, being produced, affirmed, and examined, on behalf of William Meade, named in the annexed commission, doth testify as follows:

That being legally required to make a deposition, relative to John Randolph's case, I do hereby state my recollections of such incidents as I consider calculated to show the state of his mind during the period of his medical attendance.

John Randolph died under my medical care on the morning of fifth month (May) 25th, 1837, at one quarter before twelve o'clock. He breathed his last in a chamber of the City Hotel, No. 41 North Third Street.

I was present at his departure, closed his eyes, and placed his hands in a decent position. I was called to visit him on the 20th inst., by Edmund Badger, one of the proprietors of the City Hotel. It was a story of the patient that arrived that afternoon in the steamboat from Baltimore. He was bound for Europe, and had been disappointed in getting on board the packet. He was informed that he was acquainted with my character. "I know you thro' Giles," said I presume to Wm. B. Giles, late Governor of Virginia, respecting whose case I was repeatedly consulted. The patient appeared much disturbed on account of some difficulties he had encountered after leaving the steamboat. It was evident he was extremely ill; his debility was such, that it was with great difficulty he could expectorate, which caused much distress in respiration. He appeared fully aware of his danger: told me he had attended several courses of lectures on Anatomy, described his symptoms with medical accuracy, declaring he must die, if he could not discharge the pneumonitis. On enquiring how long he had been sick, he replied "don't ask me that question. I have been sick all my life." He soon told me however, that he had been affected for three years with his present disease, which had been greatly aggravated by his voyage to Russia. "This had killed him," he said. On feeling his pulse he said, "you can form no judgment by my pulse, it is so peculiar." I soon perceived that to manage the case before me, would be like seeing between Scylla and Charybdis, and concluded to proceed by cautious soundings, rather than advance under full sail. I told him that he had been under an invalid, he must have acquired an accurate knowledge of the general course of practice, adapted to his case: he replied "certainly, at 40, a fool or physician, you know." I remarked there were idle notions in many constitutions, and wished to ascertain what was peculiar about him. He said "I have been an idiosyncrasy all my life." This appeared truly a most true and correct view of the subject, although I did not think it necessary to give a concurring reply. He informed me that he had been afflicted with the habitual use of opium in some shape or other.

On one occasion he told me that he either did or could (I am not clear as to the words) did or could take opium like a Turk, but I certainly received from him the impression that he was in the habitual use of opium in some shape or other.

His conversation was curiously diversified, and he complained with no small anxiety of the difficulties he encountered after leaving the steamboat.

He was put into a wretched hack, the glass of the carriage was broken—he had been obliged to go from one hotel to another, in search of lodgings, exposed to the peltings of the storm, and every thing in a state of discomfort. He soon introduced the subject of the Quakers, complaining of his peculiar manner of "eat, meat, economy, order, comfort in everything, right in everything, except politics—there, always teetotal." Before I departed, he repeated a portion of the Litany of the Episcopal Church with apparent fervor. The following morning he sent for me early. I was called from bed, he apologized handsomely for disturbing me, and from this period, we appeared mutually to enter into our new acquaintance in the capacity of patient and physician.

After considerable experience in sick chambers and at deathbeds, I may say, I never met with a character so perfectly original and unique. He might be sometimes compared to a spoiled and fractious child, but a little observation convinced me, that in the midst of his extreme, constitutional irritability, petulance, impatience, and sarcasm, there were some noble traits of character; among these was a keen sense of propriety, and when this was gently appealed to there was a disposition to be convinced and acknowledge indiscretions. On more than one occasion, it seemed proper for the patient to understand, that while his physician felt every disposition to treat him with kindness and respect, he was not insensible to what was due to himself.

On one occasion, when I proposed something for his relief, he petulantly and positively refused compliance. I paused and addressed a few words to him; his good sense predominated—he apologized, and was as submissive as an infant. One evening I proposed a medical consultation, leaving the choice to himself. With an assurance of entire confidence in his medical attendant, he promptly objected to the proposal, with the remark—"In a multitude of counsel there is confusion,"—it leads to weakness and indecision,—the patient may die, while the doctors are staring at each other."

On parting with him, especially at night, I would receive the kindest acknowledgments in the most affectionate tones, generally with the addition—"God bless you, He does bless you, and He will bless you."

It seemed as though his disposition to criticize on the pronunciation of words could not be restrained under any circumstances of bodily suffering or immediate

danger of death—the slightest deviation from his standard of propriety must be met and corrected.

In the application of words to convey ideas, he was extremely exact. He once remarked to me, that "although the French was a vile language, yet it was preferable to any other for treaties and public documents, because every word was in its exact place, no double meaning—there it stands." The night preceding his death, I passed about two hours in his chamber; he told me in a plaintive tone, that his poor John was worn down by fatigue, and compelled to go to bed.

A most attentive substitute supplied his place, but neither he, nor I, were like John, who knew where to place his hand on every thing, in a large quantity of baggage prepared for an European voyage.

The patient was greatly distressed in breathing, in consequence of difficult expectoration, and requested me at my next visit to bring instruments for performing the operation of Brounchotomy, for he could not live, unless relieved; yet in the same interview he directed a certain newspaper to be brought to him;—it was found after a difficult search,—he put on his spectacles as he sat propped up in bed, turned over the paper several times and examined it carefully;—then placed his finger on a part he had selected,—handed it to me with a request that I would read it; it was headed "Cherokee."

In the course of reading, I came to the word "Omnipotence"—I gave it the full sound "Omni-potence," he checked me instantly, repeating it according to Walker. I offered my reasons for pronouncing it as I did, he did not rebut, but quickly said "Pass on." Not long after I pronounced the word "Impetus," with the e long—he corrected me instantly. I hesitated on his criticism, and in an enquiring and doubtful tone, repeated the word as he had pronounced it; he sharply replied—"There can be no doubt of it." An immediate acknowledgment of the reader, that he stood corrected appeared to satisfy the critic, and the piece was concluded. I now observed to him that there was a great deal of subtlety in the composition; he directly referred me to the Mosaic account of Creation, and repeated, "Let there be Light, and there was Light." There is subtlety! he spoke in the interview, of the slanders and lies that had been published against him, in the newspapers, even his domestic arrangements, his silver cups, &c., had been noticed, when every one might know, that silver was more economical than highly finished china, or cut glass, that was liable to be broken. I believe the patient never fully relinquished his hold on life until the day he died—it is true he had often said he was dying, he must die or words to that effect, but these were rather to be considered as the effusions of a morbidly irritable mind. The hope of getting off to Europe still lingered with him.—In proof, I will state that perhaps on the third day of my attendance, he informed me that he intended to go to New York the next morning, and wished my bill to be left at the Bar. I understood it to be his intention to embark at New York for Europe. Instead of going as he expected, he was so extremely ill in the night that I was called from my bed to visit him. He also requested me to have some Sulphate of Morphia which he had in his possession, as a pure imported article, divided into papers of one grain each.—This was done by my directions at the apothecary store of Charles Ellis, No. 56, Chestnut street, who put up my prescriptions for the patient.

The morning of the day that John Randolph died, I received an early and urgent message to visit him.—Several persons were in the room, but left it, except his servant John, who appeared affected at the situation of his dying master. I remarked to John soon after I arrived, that I had seen his master very few several times before, and he had revived, and perhaps he would again.—the patient directly said—"John knows better than that."

The interview of this morning was peculiarly impressive. I had not been long with him, before he looked at me with great intensity, and said in a very earnest and distinct manner, "I confirm every disposition in my will, especially that respecting my slaves whom I have manumitted and for whom I have made provision." This declaration was to me altogether unexpected; it involved a subject, which in our previous interviews had never been touched. It was one I should not have introduced.

I assured him I was rejoiced to hear such a declaration from him,—he appeared anxious to impress it on my mind. Soon after this, I proposed to go for a short time, to attend an urgent message, received just before I left home, assuring my patient I would return as speedily as possible.

He positively objected to my leaving him. "You must not go, you cannot, you shall not leave me." He called to his servant John to take care that the Doctor did not leave the room, and John accordingly locked the door and soon reported. "Master I have locked the door and got the key in my pocket: the Doctor can't go now." My proposal to leave him for a short time, even on a promise of return, evidently irritated him for a moment.

It may show the situation of his mind, when I state, that in the moment of excitement to which I referred, he said, "If you do go, you need not return."

I appealed to him as to the propriety of such an order, inasmuch as I was only desirous of discharging my duty towards another patient who might stand in need of assistance. His manner instantly changed and he said, "I retract that expression," and probably a quarter of an hour afterwards, casting on me an expressive look, he again said, "I retract that expression."

I told him I thought I understood him distinctly on the subject he had communicated, and I presumed the will would explain itself fully;—he replied in his peculiar way, "No you don't understand it,—I know you do not." Our laws are extremely particular on the subject of slaves. A will may manumit them, but provision for their subsequent support, requires that a white witness, and it is requisite that the witness after hearing the declaration, should continue with the party and never lose sight of him until he is gone or dead. You are a good witness for John! You see the propriety and importance of your remaining with me! Your patients must make

allowance for your situation," I saw and felt the force of the appeal.

The interest of the scene increased every moment. I was now locked in the chamber with a dying Statesman, of no common order; one whose commanding talents, elevated political station, combined with great eccentricity of character, had spread his fame, not only thro' his native land but over Europe. He then said, "John told me this morning, 'Master you are dying.' I made no attempt to conceal my views; on the contrary, I assured him, I would speak to him with entire candour on the occasion, and told him it had been rather a subject of surprise that he had continued so long."

He now made his preparations to die. Between him and his faithful servant there appeared to be a complete understanding. He directed John to bring him his father's breast-button which was immediately produced. He then directed him to place it in the bosom of his shirt. It was an old fashioned large sized gold stud. John placed it in the button-hole of the shirt bosom; but to fix it completely required a hole on the opposite side. When this was announced to his master, he quickly said, "Get a knife and cut one." I handed my pen-knife to John who cut the hole and fixed the valued relic to the satisfaction of the dying patient. A napkin was also called for and was placed by John upon the breast of the patient. For a short time he lay perfectly quiet, his eyes were closed, and I concluded he was disposed to sleep. He suddenly roused from this state, with the words "Remorse" "Remorse"—It was twice repeated, at the last time it was twice repeated, with great agitation, he cried out "Let me see the world." No reply followed: having learned enough of the character of my patient to ascertain, that when I did not know exactly what to say, it was best to say nothing. He then exclaimed "Get a dictionary,—let me see the word." I cast my eyes around me and told him I believed there was none in the room. "Write it down then,—let me see the word." I picked up one of his cards from the table, "Randolph of Roanoke," and enquired whether I should write on that, "Yes, nothing more proper." Then with my pencil I wrote remorse. He took the card in his hands in a hurried manner, and fastened his eyes on it with great intensity. "Write it on the back," he exclaimed, I did so, and handed it to him again. He was excessively agitated at this period,—he repeated "Remorse" you have no idea what it is, you can form no idea of it; whatever it is, has contributed to bring me to present situation; but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ and hope I have obtained pardon." He then said, "Now let John take your pencil and draw a line under the word," which was accordingly done. I enquired what was to be done, with the card he replied, "Put it in your pocket; take care of it; when I am dead look at it."

This was an impressive scene. All the plans of ambition, the honors and the wealth of this world, had vanished as bubbles on the water. He knew and he felt that his very moments were few, and even they were numbered. It afforded his physician an opportunity without being intrusive, of offering to him a few serious observations, and pointing the expiring Statesman to a hope beyond the grave. My situation at this period was serious and embarrassing. Locked in the chamber of a patient and solemnly called upon as a witness, confirming a will already made for the liberation and support of his slaves, when the only human eye that heard these declarations, except myself and the testator, was one of the very slaves included in the bequest. It required no unusual foresight to anticipate the construction which might be put upon such testimony; perhaps in a distant court, where the witness might be personally unknown, especially when, added to this, it was found he was a member of the religious Society of Friends, who long since had washed their hands from the stain of slavery, and whose sentiments on that subject were universally known. I saw that even under a charitable construction of the testimony, the force of early impressions and the bias of education, might be supposed imperceptibly to influence even an upright mind and give a color to words and facts, which to others, differently educated, might be viewed in another light.

Under these views, I introduced the subject of calling in some additional witnesses, and suggested sending down stairs for Edmund Badger, whose attentions were very great to him. He replied, "I have already communicated that to him." I stated that it was my intention to be with him as steadily as possible until his death, but with his concurrence I would send for two young physicians who should remain and never lose sight of him until he was dead, and to whom he could make the declaration. My son, Dr. Isaac Parrish, and my young friend and late pupil, Dr. Francis West, were proposed to him, saying the latter was a brother of Captain West. He quickly asked, "Captain West of the packet?" On receiving an affirmative reply, he said "send for him, he is the man, I'll have him." From some circumstances that had come to my knowledge, I had reason to believe that Capt. James West was a favorite with the patient. Before the door was unlocked, he pointed to a bureau, and requested I would take from it a remuneration for my services. To this I promptly objected, informing him, I should feel as though I were acting indecently to comply. He then waived the subject by saying, "in England it is always customary."

The witnesses were now sent for and soon arrived. The dying man was propped up in bed, with pillows, nearly erect.—Those only who know his form and singular physiognomy can form an idea of his appearance at this moment. Being extremely sensitive to cold, he had a blanket over his head and shoulders, and he directed John to place his hat on over the blanket which aided in keeping it close to his head. The hat bore evidence of many years and was probably the one exposed to the peltings of the storm during his discomforts on the day of his arrival.

With a countenance full of sorrow, John stood close to the bed-side of his dying master. The four witnesses, viz: Edmund Badger, Dr. Francis West, my son, Dr. Isaac Parrish and myself, were placed in a semi-circle in full view. It was evidently an awfully interesting moment to the pa-

tient. He rallied all the expiring energies of mind and body to this last effort; his whole soul seemed concentrated in the act; his eyes flashed feeling and intelligence.

Pointing towards us with his long index finger, he thus addressed us—"I confirm all the directions in my will respecting my slaves, and direct them to be enforced, particularly in regard to a provision for their support;" and then raising his arm as high as he could, he brought it down with his open hand on the shoulders of his favorite John, adding these words, "especially for this man." He then asked each of us whether we understood him.

At the close of this exhausting effort, I remarked to my fellow-witnesses, that my patient a short time before, informed me in private, that according to the laws of Virginia, a will might be made in writing, yet in the presence of one or more white witnesses, who after receiving it from the party, should remain and never lose sight of him, until he was dead. I then appealed to the dying man to know whether I had stated it correctly; he replied, "Yes," and gracefully waving his hand as a token of our dismission, he said, "The young gentlemen will remain with me." I took leave, with an assurance that I would return as speedily as possible, and remain with him. After an absence of perhaps an hour or more, and about fifty minutes before his death, I returned to his sick room—but now the scene was changed; his keen penetrating eye, had lost its expression, his powerful mind had given way, and he appeared totally incapable of giving any correct directions, relative to his worldly concerns. To record what now took place, may not be required further than to say, that almost to the last moment, some of his eccentricities could be seen lingering about him.

He had entered within the dark valley of the shadow of death, and what was passing in his chamber, was like the distant voice of words which fell with confusion on the ear: the farther this master spirit receded from human view, the sound became less distinct, until they were finally lost, in the deep recesses of the valley—and all that was mortal of Randolph, of Roanoke, was hushed in death.

In conclusion, perhaps it may be proper for me clearly and distinctly to state, that at the time he made the declarations in my presence, relative to his will—he was capable of discriminating correctly between thing and thing, and he also possessed tenacity of memory—hence, I give it as my decided belief, that he was of sound disposing mind and memory.

Early on the afternoon of the day on which John Randolph died, it was concluded by the four witnesses, to commit to writing the declarations which he had made, according to their understanding of them. This I did in a room, contiguous to the one wherein he died, and where his corpse was then lying, and the original paper is now in my possession. The paper, hereto annexed, marked and subscribed with my name, is a true copy of the same.

JOS. PARRISH.

LONG-LOVED APOPLEXY.—A French physician, named Bernard, once bled an old abbe playing at piquet with one of his patients. He had no sooner seen him than he exclaimed, "what do you do here? Go home, get bed, immediately, you have not a minute to lose." The abbe, in great alarm, remained motionless. He was conveyed home; M. Bernard bled him three or four times, drenched him with drugs, yet found him not a bit the better. On the third day the sick man's brother was sent for from the country; he arrived in haste and was informed that the abbe was dying. "Of what disease?" he inquired. M. Bernard assured him that, without being at all aware of it, his brother had been seized with a violent fit of apoplexy; that he had fortunately discovered it by seeing his mouth drawn away, and had treated him accordingly. "Why, sir," replied the brother, "his mouth has been awry these sixty years."—Baldwin's Dictionary of French Homonyms.

Death of an Irish Patriarch.—The Limerick Chronicle reports the following very curious intelligence:

"Capt. Edward Lloyd, of Beccombe, near Limerick, died on the 17th of March last, having resided on the west coast of Africa, during the incredible period of forty-two years. He went to that country in 1805, along with the celebrated traveller Mungo Park. He lived at the Gambia since 1816, where his then wigan formed the nucleus of the present beautiful settlement of splendid stone and brick houses, now inhabited by a population of 3,000 souls. The town can boast of a spacious school-house, fine streets, a noble square, barracks, a church and Wesleyan chapel, hospital, and Government house, which last cost about 20,000l. He was reckoned the venerable patriarch of the locality, living respected and dying regretted, not only by his numerous children and grand-children, colonists, native chiefs, and kings, but by the natives generally on the banks of the Gambia, far into the interior of that extensive continent. His word had so much influence among them, that it stayed many a sanguinary war, or shortened its duration. In the Egyptian expedition in 1801, he was a captain in Amherst's army."

The Bankrupt Law.—The aggregate amount of debt given in by applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act of 1841 in twenty-seven States and Territories was \$410,334,615.

The amount of property surrendered was \$13,673,207. The number of applicants was 35,759; number discharged 28,291; number whose discharge was refused 709. Aggregate number of creditors 1,040,693. Costs of Judicial proceedings, \$602,225, or nearly 15 per cent. on the nominal property surrendered. The average percentage paid on the debts cannot be ascertained from the statement, but it is very small. The largest recipient of the benefits of this act was the Southern District of New York, where the amount of debt was \$129,583,415. The next was the Northern District of New York, \$45,556,405; the next the Southern District of Mississippi, \$46,156,540; next Eastern District of Pennsylvania, \$31,063,723; next Southern District of Alabama, \$25,022,243; Massachusetts, \$24,752,932; New Jersey, \$17,811,303; Kentucky, \$16,211,171; Michigan, \$16,731,855; Illinois, \$14,498,395; Connecticut, \$10,469,373. (The Southern District of New York with \$130,000,000 of debts, returned only \$140,000 of property, and of this the Judicial proceedings allowed up \$110,000. The largest amount of property in proportion to the debts was returned by Massachusetts and East Florida.—Massachusetts's Reg.

## The Late Elias Wright.

We copy from the Ledger the following brief notice of the parentage, early training, education and political life of the Hon. Elias Wright, whose death was noticed in our last:

Mr. Wright was born in the town of Amherst, Mass., on the 24th of May, 1795. His father was a tanner, currier and shoemaker, who was apprenticed to his trade at an early age, and never was at school in his life. His fellow journeyman taught him to read and write, and to keep accounts. He removed to Vermont, became a farmer, married, and his wife completed the education that his fellow journeyman began. Elias, his son, was one of a family of nine children, nearly all of whom are farmers and farmers' wives, residing in Vermont. In his youth, he, like most of the rising youth in New England, attended the common schools in winter, and worked on the farm in summer, until he had passed his fourteenth year, when he was placed at an academy, that he might be prepared to enter college. In August, 1811, young Elias became a student of the College at Middlebury, Vermont, where he remained until the summer of 1815, when he received the first degree of Bachelor of Arts.—In January, 1819, Mr. Wright completed his preparatory legal studies, and was licensed to practice as an attorney of the Supreme Court of New York. In October following he removed to Canton, in the county of St. Lawrence, and opened an office. His superior talents, added to the universal kindness in his disposition and manners, soon made him highly popular. In 1826 he was nominated and elected to Congress. He was Comptroller of the State of New York while at Washington. In 1832 he was elected U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Marcy; was re-elected in 1837. After the close of the 27th session of Congress, Mr. Wright was called to preside over the State of New York, and at the election of November, 1844, received the largest number of votes ever cast in the State for one individual. In 1846, he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Governor Young.

Public Character.—The general principles by which men are actuated who are great for public characters are fear and vanity, more than benevolence, or the love of doing good, which will appear from the following considerations.—1st. If a man were possessed of real benevolence, and had (as he must then have) a delight in doing good, he would no more desire the enjoyment of his satisfaction to his detriment than the ambitious, the luxurious, or the vain, would wait till that period for the gratification of their several passions.

2dly. If the legacy be, as it often is, the first charitable donation of any consequence, it is scarcely possible to arise from benevolence; for he who had no compassion for the distresses of his neighbors, whom he had seen, how should he have any pity for the wants of posterity. 3dly. If the legacy be, as is likewise very common, to the injury of his family, or to the disappointment of his own friends in want, this is a certain proof that his motive is not benevolence; for he who loves not his own friends and relations, must certainly love no other person. Lastly, If a man had a fixed eye in the world, he must observe such horrid and notorious abuses of all public charity, that he must be convinced (with a very few exceptions) that he will do no manner of good by contributing to them.

—Fielding.

## Children's Boots and Shoes.

The attention of every mother should be given to the state of her children's feet. How much subsequent pain, distortion and lameness might be spared, if a little consideration were given in time to the child's shoes and boots. As a general rule, if proper length and width be given, all will be well; but this must be seen to frequently, as little feet will soon grow larger.

If shoes are worn, they should be easy across the toes, and of good form in the sole, hollowed and arched in the waist, and snug at the heel—if boots, then the elastic, the same as ladies'.

If the ankles are weak, a surgeon should be consulted without delay. I have benefited many children by making an elastic lace boot, which, from the support it affords, compressing the muscles of the foot, and by bearing well up by means of a spring under the arch of the foot, has prevented lameness, and restored the feet and ankles to their natural form.—Hall's Book of the Feet.

## Labor.

To accomplish any thing, man must labor; not for a year merely, but through life. He must work as if his days were numbered. If we neglect to labor because our life is like a shadow, we subvert the design of our being, and at last die without having accomplished ought for man or God. In one sense, life is long—long enough for us to do an amount of labor that will be felt through countless ages. Who does not feel the effects of a Paul's teachings, though eighteen hundred years have rolled away since he taught, and labored, and died? Who does not the influence of a Calvin, a Bunyan and a Knox? When will the time come when the labor of a Washington will cease to be felt? Will not the benefit of a Franklin's mind descend to the last generation? Labor, then, with all your strength. Do something worthy of an existence amid the light of the nineteenth century. In centuries to come, as great improvement will be made in science and art, as in the past few hundred years. Mind, if rightly employed, must be onward and upward.

"And I dare say you have scolded your wife very often, Newman," said I once.

Old Newman looked down, and his wife took up the reply.

"Never to signify; and if he has, I deserved it."

"And, I dare say, if the truth were told, you have scolded him quite as often."

"Nay," said the old woman, with a beauty of kindness which all the poetry in the world cannot excel, "how can a wife scold her good man, who had been working for her and her little ones all the day? It may do for a man to be peevish, for it is he who bears the crosses of the world, but who should make him forget them but his own wife? And she had best, for her own sake—for nobody can scold much when the scolding is all on one side."

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BAPTISTS IN GEORGIA.—The Baptist denomination in Georgia numbers about 50,000 communicants. They have a University at Peachtree, in Greene county, which in its Literary Department, has an endowment of about \$80,000, and in its Theological Department an endowment of about \$30,000.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (old school), reports on examination, an addition of 7992 members for the year 1847, being 209 fewer than for the year 1846. The net gain, over and above dismissions to other churches, deaths, &c., is 1729.

There are now in connexion with the General Assembly 343 candidates for the Gospel ministry, 231 Licentiates, 1713 ministers, and 2576 churches. The number of communicants reported is 173,455. Three hundred and ten thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars have been raised during the year, for benevolent purposes, which is an increase of more than 50,000 dollars over the preceding year.

In no former period has such attention been paid to the religious instruction of the slaves as in the last few years, and in no part of the world have been gathered richer fruits to encourage the laborer.

CASE OF THE REV. MR. GRAHAM.—Some two or three years since, Mr. Graham, a Presbyter of the ministry, published a pamphlet on the slavery question, in which he advanced such opinions in vindication of slavery, that the Synod of Cincinnati, of which he was a member, suspended him from the ministry. The case was carried up to the Assembly, which reversed the decision of the Synod, as unconstitutional, a test being adopted which was unknown to the Constitution. The Synod refusing to restore Mr. Graham, he resolutely applied to the old school Presbytery of Philadelphia for admission, and was received on examination.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION FOR WESTERN N. Y. was held August 17. Present, Bishop Delancy, 50 clergymen, and 50 churches represented. The Bishop stated that he had preached during the year, 250 times, and had confirmed 1600 persons.

There was a strong disposition on the part of many to bring up the Underbank question upon a resolution of instruction to the delegates or otherwise; but from some cause it was not presented. Most of the clergy disapproved of such a resolution, and three-quarters, at least, of the laity present were decidedly opposed to it; and it was thought that the sentiments of the laity of this diocese were strongly opposed to his restoration, and was so well known and understood, that none of the delegates dare go for his restoration, whatever might be their opinion on the subject.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF VERMONT.—The Minutes of this body give the following statistics: 176 churches, 36 active pastors, 38 settled supply, 23 vacant churches, 51 circuit riders, 8 ministers dismissed last year, 16 ordained, 3 ministers deceased, 5 licensed, 110 added to the churches by profession, 170 by letter, 55 ex-communicated, 192 died.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This body met at Meredith, Aug. 24, 25, 26. In the Report of the State of Religion, it is remarked that "the different Associations all lament a general apathy in the things of religion, and indications of conformity to the world. All report a diminution from the death of excommunication, the increase by profession, and with few exceptions, the increase from all sources does not equal the removals." And yet it is said, "there is a state of peace and harmony in our churches, and the people are more united, and exerting influences, which have sometimes operated like destructive forces, have disappeared. There is generally a good attendance upon the means of grace on the Sabbath. The Sabbath school is regarded with favor, and is prosecuted with fixed and abiding religious principle.—There appears to be an increasing conviction in our churches, that a greater permanency ought to be given to the pastoral relation. The benevolent operations of the day are taking a deeper hold of the affections of the people. The whole annual raised from all sources in the State for the cause of Home Missions, is \$7045.54.

CHURCHES IN CINCINNATI.—In 1846, according to C. A. Advertiser, there were 74 Churches in that city; new there are 74, of which six are being erected. None of these churches belong to the Presbyterians of different schools and communions; eight to the German Lutherans and German reformers; eight to the Roman Catholics; five to the Episcopalians; one Congregational; 2 Methodist Episcopal; 2 Protestant; 2 Wesleyan Methodist; 2 Methodist Church South; 1 English Lutheran; 2 Baptist regular; 6 Congregational; 1 Unitarian; 1 Unitarian; 1 Restorationist; 1 Christian; 1 Bethel; 1 Baptist's; 1 United Brethren; 1 Welsh Calvinist; 1 Welsh Congregationalist; 1 Friends; 2 New Jerusalem; 1 Jew's Synagogue; 2. Second Advent 1.

DEUTCH AND GERMAN CHURCHES.—The triennial convention of the Dutch and German Reformed churches, was held week before last at Reading, Pa. There was about twenty-four clerical and lay delegates in attendance, from the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The most important matter considered was the conversion between the two bodies. After years of effort, a kind of union was projected, of which this triennial convention was designed to be the first step and the preparative. But it was found by the Dutch brethren that a closer union would be injurious to their doctrinal reasons, and Dr. Marston moved the dissolution of the convention, and the reconstitution of all formal union. The German brethren opposed to this, contending that there was no such doctrinal difference as to justify a separation. But on further discussion, and in view particularly of the published doctrines of Drs. Schaf and Nevin, the convention, at its first meeting, was formally dissolved, and the two bodies are now as far apart as ever. This bringing about unity by force is not apt to be very successful.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN ILLINOIS are now more numerous than those of either the Old School or New School Presbyterians. And there has been in that State a very decided change of public sentiment, favoring the Congregational interest. Congregational ministers going West, will naturally seek the localities most congenial, and they will find them in Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa. On the other hand, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, will, except in a few localities, offer less encouragement to those who prefer New England institutions.

From Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

## Montgomery's Newly-Invented Steam Boiler.

We are indebted to the patentee for a copy of letters and certificates approving the newly-invented steam boiler, patented by James Montgomery, of Memphis, Tennessee. The advantages which Mr. M. expects to realize by his improvements are as follows: 1. The reducing the quantity, and consequently the weight of water used in the boiler. 2. Prevention of explosion. 3. The saving of at least one third of the fuel. 4. The saving of one half the space usually occupied by the best class of locomotives. The advantage to sea steamers resulting from the two last improvements will be readily understood and estimated by engineers and all persons who have turned their attention to the subject. The testimony of Professor James Renwick, of Columbia College, William Burden, steam engine manufacturer, of Brooklyn, E. K. Collins, and others, is given in its favor. Professor Renwick does not hesitate to express the opinion that this boiler, "if properly set and guarded from any tampering must completely counteract the danger with which the use of steam is now liable; and, in addition, it promises, from the manner of its action, to render the duration of our boilers almost indefinite." Mr. Burden says, "it will make more steam with less fuel than any other boiler now in use."

## The Public Domain.

At the last session of Congress, on the motion of Mr. Dayton, Senator from New Jersey, a report was made from the Treasury Department of the quantities, surveys, acquisitions, sales, and reservations of the public lands, from which we make the following extracts:

Estimated quantity of land yet to be sold in each State and Territory, including the unceded territory eastward west of the Rocky Mountains:—

State or Territory	Acres
South of latitude 36°	1,084,664,993
Deduct reservations	7,538,379
Leaving	1,076,526,214
Value, at \$1 25 per acre, \$1,345,657,767 50	
Of the above quantity, the Indian title is extinguished to	367,947,165
Unextinguished	716,117,929
Surveyed	272,646,556
Unsurveyed	811,418,637
Of the public lands there have already been sold down to	
September 20, 1842, 167,736,536	
acres, bringing	\$107,940,942 62
They pay for extinguishing Indian title, Florida and Louisiana purchases, including interest	\$67,534,960 32
Paid for surveying and settling	78,491,601 46
Balance, being the net funds derived from the public lands	\$29,449,341 16

In addition to lands sold there have been granted to the